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European Broadcasting Union

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"EBU" redirects here. For other uses, see [EBU \(disambiguation\)](#).



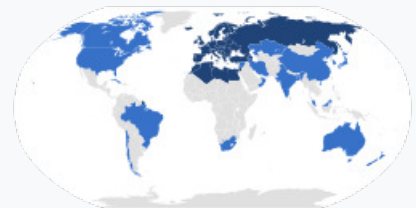
It has been suggested that [EBU R128](#) be [merged](#) into this article. ([Discuss](#))
Proposed since June 2018.

The **European Broadcasting Union** (**EBU**; French: *Union européenne de radio-télévision*, ***UER***) is an alliance of [public service media](#) organisations, established on 12 February 1950. The organisation is made up of 72 members in 56 countries,^[2] and 34 associate members from a further 20 countries.^[3] It is best known for producing the [Eurovision Song Contest](#). It also hosted debates between candidates for the [European Commission presidency](#) for the [2014 parliamentary elections](#) but is unrelated to the institution itself.^[4]

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European Broadcasting Union Union européenne de radio-télévision



Countries with one or more members are in dark blue. Associated members in light blue.

Predecessor	International Broadcasting Union
Formation	12 February 1950; 68 years ago
Type	Union of broadcasting organisations
Headquarters	Geneva, Switzerland
Membership	72 active members <i>(from 56 countries)</i>
Official language	English, French
President	Tony Hall ^[1]
Website	Official Website 

General description [\[edit\]](#)

EBU Members are [public service broadcasters](#) whose output is made, financed and controlled by the public, for the public. PSM broadcasters are often established by law but are non-partisan, independent and run for the benefit of society as a whole.

EBU Members come from as far north as [Iceland](#) and as far south as [Egypt](#), from [Ireland](#) in the west and [Azerbaijan](#) in the east, and almost every nation from geographical Europe in between. Associate Members are from



한국어

Հայերեն

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

Hrvatski

Ido

Bahasa Indonesia

Íslenska

Italiano

תענית

ქართული

Қазақша

Кыргызча

Latina

Latviešu

Lëtzebuergesch

Lietuvių

Magyar

Македонски

მარგალური

Bahasa Melayu

Nederlands

日本語

Norsk

Norsk nynorsk

Polski

Português

Română

Русский

Scots

Shqip

Simple English

Slovenčina

Slovenščina

Српски / srpski

Srpskohrvatski /

српскохрватски

Suomi

Svenska

Türkçe

Українська

Tiếng Việt

中文

 [Edit links](#)

countries and territories beyond Europe, such as [Canada](#), [Japan](#), [Mexico](#), [India](#) and [Hong Kong](#). Associate Members from the United States include [ABC](#), [CBS](#), [NBC](#), [CPB](#), [NPR](#), [APM](#) and the only individual station, [Chicago-based classical music radio WFMT](#).^[*citation needed*]

Membership is for media organisations whose countries are within the [European Broadcasting Area](#) (EBA), as defined by the International Telecommunication Union, or who are [members of the Council of Europe](#).^[5]

Members benefit from:

- Access to world-class content ranging from exclusive sports rights to exchanges for news, music and children's programmes.
- A voice in Brussels and on international platforms lobbying for PSM and ensuring the optimal legal and technical framework.
- Opportunities for sharing, learning and collaborating through conferences, working groups, training and dedicated advice and guidance.
- A centre for learning and sharing new technology and innovation with a team of experts providing strategic advice and guidance.

The EBU's highest profile production is the [Eurovision Song Contest](#). The EBU also organises the [Eurovision Dance Contest](#), the [Junior Eurovision Song Contest](#), the [Eurovision Young Dancers](#) competition, and other competitions which are modelled along similar lines.

Radio collaborations include [Euroclassic Notturmo](#) – an overnight classical music stream, produced by [BBC Radio 3](#) and broadcast in the United Kingdom as *Through the Night* – and special theme days, such as the annual Christmas music relays from around Europe.^[6] The EBU is a member of the [International Music Council](#).

Most EBU broadcasters have group deals to carry major sporting events including the [FIFA World Cup](#) and the inaugural [European Championships](#). Another annually recurring event which is broadcast across Europe through the EBU is the [Vienna New Year's Concert](#).^[7]

Eurovision Media Services is the business arm of the EBU and provides first class media services for many media organisations and sport federations around the world.

The theme music played before EBU broadcasts is [Marc-Antoine Charpentier's](#) *Prelude to [Te Deum](#)*. It is well known to Europeans as it is played before and after the [Eurovision Song Contest](#) and other important events.^[8]

History ^[edit]



This section **does not cite any sources**. Please help [improve this section](#) by [adding citations to reliable sources](#). Unsourced material may be challenged and [removed](#). (October 2016) ([Learn how and when to remove this template message](#))

The EBU was a successor to the [International Broadcasting Union](#) (IBU) that was founded in 1925 and had its administrative headquarters in Geneva and technical office in Brussels. It fostered programming exchanges between members and mediated technical disputes between members that were mostly concerned with frequency and interference issues. It was in effect taken over by [Nazi Germany](#) during the [Second World War](#) and when the conflict ended in the eyes of the [Allies](#) it was a compromised organisation that they could not trust.

In the spring of 1946, representatives of the Soviet radio committee proposed forming a new organisation; however, at the same time preparations were being made for an inter-governmental "European Broadcasting Conference" (EBC) in [Copenhagen](#) in 1948 to draw up a new plan for frequency use in the European Broadcasting Area (EBA). It was considered necessary to have an organisation that could implement the "Copenhagen Wavelength Plan" but there was disagreement among broadcasters and particularly a fear expressed by the [BBC](#) that a new association might be dominated by the USSR and its proposal to give each of its [constituent states](#) one vote. France proposed that it would have four votes with the inclusion of [its North African colonies](#). Great Britain felt it would have little influence with just one vote.

The classic opening ident that preceded all Eurovision network transmissions until 1993. The logotypes of both the sending and receiving company were shown in the middle. The pattern around the middle is based on the [Flag of Europe](#). This sample shows the old logo of the [BBC](#).






On 27 June 1946, the alternative [International Broadcasting Organisation](#) (IBO) was founded with 26 members and without British participation. The following day the IBU met in General Assembly and an attempt was made to dissolve it but failed; though 18 of its 28 members left to join the IBO.^[9] For a period of time in the late 1940s both the IBU and IBO vied for the role of organising frequencies but Britain decided to be involved in neither. The BBC attempted but failed to find suitable working arrangements with them. However, for practical purposes the IBO rented the IBU technical centre in Brussels and employed its staff. The BBC then proposed a new solution based on the IBO changing its constitution so there will be only one member per ITU country, thus ensuring a Western majority over the USSR and its satellite states. In August 1949 a meeting took place in [Stresa](#), Italy but it resulted in disagreement between delegates on how to resolve the problems. One proposal was for the European Broadcasting Area to be replaced by one that would exclude Eastern Europe, the [Levant](#) and North Africa.

After Stresa, a consensus emerged among the Western Europeans to form a new organisation and the BBC proposed it be based in London. Meetings in Paris on 31 October and 1 November 1949 sealed the fate of the IBU and IBO, but it was decided not to allow [West Germany](#) to be a founder of the new organisation. On 13 February 1950 the European Broadcasting Union had its first meeting with 23 members from the ITU defined European Broadcasting Area at the Imperial Hotel in [Torquay](#), England. The first president was Ian Jacob of the BBC who remained at the helm for 10 years while its operation was largely dominated by the BBC due to its financial, technical and staff input. The most important difference between the EBU and its predecessors was that EBU membership was for broadcasters and not governments. Early delegates said EBU meetings were cordial and professional and very different from the abrupt tone of its predecessors. West Germany was admitted in 1951 and a working relationship forged with the USSR's Organisation for International Radio and TV (OIRT) which existed in parallel with the EBU until its merger in 1993. (Source: Diffusion, Journal of the EBU, '50 years of the EBU', Winter 1999/2000^[9]).

In 1967, the first concert in the International Concert Season of the European Broadcasting Union was broadcast from the [Queen Elizabeth Hall](#) in London.^[10]



Technical activities [\[edit\]](#)

The objective of the [EBU's technical activities](#) is simply to assist EBU Members (see below) in this period of unprecedented technological changes. This includes provision of technical information to Members via conferences and workshops, as well as in written form (such as the [EBU Technical Review](#), and the [EBU tech-i](#) magazine).

The EBU also encourages active collaboration between its Members on the basis that they can freely share their knowledge and experience, thus achieving considerably more than individual Members could achieve by themselves. Much of this collaboration is achieved through Project Groups which study specific technical issues of common interest: for example, EBU Members have long been preparing for the revision of the 1961 Stockholm Plan.

The EBU places great emphasis on the use of open standards. Widespread use of open standards (such as [MPEG-2](#), [DAB](#), [DVB](#), etc.) ensures interoperability between products from different vendors, as well as facilitating the exchange of programme material between EBU Members and promoting "horizontal markets" for the benefit of all consumers.

EBU Members and the EBU Technical Department have long played an important role in the development of many systems used in radio and television broadcasting, such as:

- The AES/EBU digital audio interface, formally known as [AES3](#);
- Serial and parallel interfaces for digital video ([ITU-R Recommendations 601](#) and [656](#));
- [RDS](#) – the radio data system used on FM broadcasting.
- The [EBU Loudness Recommendation R 128](#)  and 'EBU Mode' meters ([EBU Tech 3341](#) 

The EBU has also actively encouraged the development and implementation of:

- [Digital audio broadcasting](#) (DAB) through Eureka Project 147 and the WorldDAB Forum.
- [Digital Video Broadcasting](#) (DVB) through the DVB Project and DigiTAG.
- Digital radio in the bands currently used for AM broadcasting through [DRM](#) (Digital Radio Mondiale).
- Standardisation of [PVR](#) systems through the [TV-Anytime](#) Forum.
- Development of other content distribution networks on the internet through P2PTV; EBU Project Group D/P2P, from November 2007 to April 2008, with a trial of selected member channels, thanks to Octoshape's distribution platform.^[11] The EBU is also part of the European P2P-Next project.

Greek state broadcaster controversy of 2013 [edit]

On 11 June 2013, the Greek government shut down the state broadcaster [ERT](#), at short notice, citing government spending concerns related to the [Euro crisis](#).^[12] In response, the European Broadcasting Union set up a makeshift studio on the same day, near the former ERT offices in Athens, in order to continue providing EBU Members with the news-gathering and broadcast relay services which had formerly been provided by ERT.^[13]

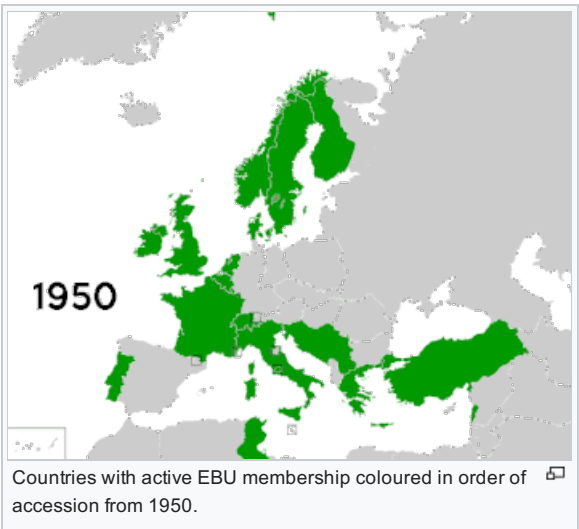
The EBU put out a statement expressing its "profound dismay" at the shutdown, urged the [Greek Prime Minister](#) "to use all his powers to immediately reverse this decision" and offered the "advice, assistance and expertise necessary for ERT to be preserved".^[14]

Starting on 4 May 2014, the [New Hellenic Radio, Internet and Television](#) broadcaster began nationwide transmissions, taking over ERT's vacant active membership slot in the EBU.^[15] On 11th June 2015, two years after ERT's closure, Nerit SA renamed as ERT SA which reopened with a comprehensive program in all radio stations (with 19 regional, 2 world-Range and 5 Panhellenic range radio stations) and four TV channels [ERT1](#), [ERT2](#), [ERT3](#) and [ERT HD](#).

Members [edit]

The Member list as of January 2018, comprises the following 73 broadcasting companies from 56 countries.^[2]

Current members [edit]



Country	Broadcasting organisation	Abbr.	Year
 Albania	Radio Televizioni Shqiptar	RTSH	1999
 Algeria	Public Establishment of Television (<i>Établissement public de télévision</i>)	ENTV	1970
	National Sound Broadcasting Company (<i>Entreprise nationale de radiodiffusion sonore</i>)	ENRS	
	<i>Télédiffusion d'Algérie</i>	DA	
 Andorra	Ràdio i Televisió d'Andorra	RTVA	2002
 Armenia	Public Television of Armenia (Հայաստանի Հանրային Հեռուստատեսություն, <i>Hayastani Hanrayin Herrustaynkerut'yun</i>)	ARMTV ՀՀՀ	2005
	Public Radio of Armenia	ARMR	
 Austria	Österreichischer Rundfunk	ORF	1953
 Azerbaijan	İctimai Television	İCTİ/İTV	2007

 Belarus	National State Television and Radio Company of Belarus (Нацыянальная дзяржаўная тэлерадыёкампанія Рэспублікі Беларусь, <i>BelteleRadio</i>)	BTRC	1993
 Belgium	Vlaamse Radio- en Televisieomroeporganisatie	VRT	1950
	Radio-Télévision Belge de la Communauté Française	RTBF	
 Bosnia and Herzegovina	Javni Radio Televizijski servis Bosne i Hercegovine	BHRT	1993
 Bulgaria	Bălgarsko Nacionalno Radio Българско национално радио	BNR БНР	1993
	Bălgarska Nacionalna Televiziija Българска национална телевизия	BNT БНТ	
 Croatia	Hrvatska Radiotelevizija	HRT	1993
 Cyprus	Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation (Ραδιοφωνικό Ίδρυμα Κύπρου, <i>Radiofonikó Ídryma Kýprou, Kıbrıs Radyo Yayın Kurumu</i>)	CyBC ΡΙΚ RKYK	1969
 Czech Republic	Český Rozhlas	ČR	1993
	Česká televize	ČT	
 Denmark	Danmarks Radio	DR	1950
	TV2 Danmark	DK/TV2	1989
 Egypt	Egyptian Radio and Television Union	ERTU	1985
 Estonia	Eesti Rahvusringhääling	ERR	1993
 Finland	Yleisradio	Yle	1950
	MTV3	FI/MTV	1993
 France	Groupement des Radiodiffuseurs Français de l'UER: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TF1 • France Télévisions • Canal+ • Radio France • France Médias Monde 	GRF	1950
	Europe 1	E1	1978
 Georgia	Georgian Public Broadcasting (საქართველოს საზოგადოებრივი მაუწყებელი, <i>sakartvelos sazogadoebrivi mauts'q'ebeli</i>)	GPB სსმ	2005

 Germany	Arbeitsgemeinschaft der öffentlich-rechtlichen Rundfunkanstalten der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (ARD): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bayerischer Rundfunk (Bavarian Broadcasting: BR) • Hessischer Rundfunk (Hessian Broadcasting Corporation: hr) • Mitteldeutscher Rundfunk (Central German Broadcasting: MDR) • Norddeutscher Rundfunk (Northern German Broadcasting: NDR) • Radio Bremen (RB) • Rundfunk Berlin-Brandenburg (Berlin-Brandenburg Broadcasting: rbb) • Saarländischer Rundfunk Saarland Broadcasting: SR) • Südwestrundfunk (Southwest Broadcasting: SWR) • Westdeutscher Rundfunk (West German Broadcasting: WDR) • Deutsche Welle (German Wave: DW) • Deutschlandradio (DLR or DRadio) 	ARD	1952
	Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen	ZDF	1963
 Greece	Hellenic Broadcasting Corporation (Ελληνική Ραδιοφωνία Τηλεόραση, <i>Ellinikí Radiofonía Tileórasi</i>)	ERT	1950– 2013 2015
 Hungary	Hungarian Media Group: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media Support and Asset Management Fund (MTVA) • Duna Media Service Provider 	HMG	2014
 Iceland	Ríkisútvarpið	RÚV	1956
 Ireland	Raidió Teilifís Éireann	RTÉ	1950
	TG4	TG4	2007
 Israel	Israeli Public Broadcasting Corporation (תאגיד השידור הישראלי, <i>Ta'agid HaShidur HaYisra'eli</i>)	Kan (כאן, literally "Here")	2017
 Italy	RAI - Radiotelevisione Italiana	RAI	1950
 Jordan	Jordan Radio and Television Corporation (مؤسسة الإذاعة والتلفزيون الأردني)	JRTV	1970
 Latvia	Latvijas Televīzija	LTV	1993
	Latvijas Radio	LR	1993
 Lebanon	Télé Liban (تلفزيون لبنان)	TL	1950
 Libya	Libya National Channel	LNC	2011
 Lithuania	Lietuvos Radijas ir Televizija	LRT	1993
 Luxembourg	RTL Group	RTL	1950
	Établissement de Radiodiffusion Socioculturelle du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg	ERSL	1996

 Macedonia	Makedonska radio televizija (Македонска Радио Телевизија)	MRT MPT	1993
 Malta	Public Broadcasting Services	PBS	1970
 Moldova	Compania Națională "Teleradio-Moldova"	TRM	1993
 Monaco	Groupement de Radiodiffusion monégasque: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radio Monte-Carlo TMC Monaco Média Diffusion 	GRMC	1950
 Montenegro	Radio i televizija Crne Gore (Радио и телевизија Црне Горе)	RTCG РТЦГ	2006
 Morocco	Société Nationale de Radiodiffusion et de Télévision	SNRT	1950
 Netherlands	Nederlandse Publieke Omroep: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AVROTROS Evangelische Omroep (EO) Omroep MAX KRO-NCRV Nederlandse Omroep Stichting (NOS) NTR PowNed VPRO Stichting Ether Reclame BNNVARA WNL Humanistische Omroep 	NPO	1950
 Norway	Norsk Rikskringkasting	NRK	1950
	TV2	NO/TV2	1993
 Poland	Telewizja Polska	TVP	1993
	Polskie Radio	PR	
 Portugal	Radio and Television of Portugal (Rádio e Televisão de Portugal)	RTP	1950
 Romania	Societatea Română de Radiodifuziune	ROR	1993
	Televiziunea Română	RO/TVR	
 Russia	Channel One Russia (Первый канал, Perviy kanal)	C1R	1996
	All-Russia State Television and Radio Broadcasting Company (Vserossiyskaya Gosudarstvennaya Televizionnaya i Radioveshchatelnaya Kompaniya, Всероссийская государственная телевизионная и радиовещательная компания)	VGTRK ВГТРК	1993
	Radio Dom Ostankino: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radio Mayak (МК) Radio Orpheus (ОР) 	RDO	1996
 San Marino	San Marino RTV	SMRTV	1995
 Serbia	Radiotelevizija Srbije (Радио-телевизија Србије)	RTS	2006

 Slovakia	Radio and Television of Slovakia (Rozhlas a televízia Slovenska)	RTVS	2011
 Slovenia	Radiotelevizija Slovenija	RTVSLO	1993
 Spain	Radiotelevisión Española	RTVE	1955
	Sociedad Española de Radiodifusión	SER	1982
	Radio Popular SA COPE	COPE	1998
 Sweden	Sveriges Television och Radio Grupp: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sveriges Television (SVT) Sveriges Radio (SR) Sveriges Utbildningsradio (UR) 	STR	1950
	TV4	SE/TV4	2004
 Switzerland	Swiss Broadcasting Corporation (SRG SSR): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schweizer Radio und Fernsehen (SRF) Radio Télévision Suisse (RTS) Radiotelevisione svizzera (RSI) Radiotevisiun Svizra Rumantscha (RTR) 	SRG SSR	1950
 Tunisia	Établissement de la radiodiffusion-télévision tunisienne: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radio tunisienne Télévision tunisienne 	RTTT	1950
 Turkey	Türkiye Radyo-Televizyon Kurumu	TRT	1950
 Ukraine	National Public Broadcasting Company of Ukraine (Національна суспільна телерадіокомпанія України, Natsionalna Suspilna Teleradiokompaniya Ukrayiny)	UA:PBC	1993
 United Kingdom	British Broadcasting Corporation	BBC	1950
	United Kingdom Independent Broadcasting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ITV plc STV Group plc Channel Four Television Corporation Sianel 4 Cymru (S4C) 	UKIB	1960
 Vatican	Vatican Radio	VR	1950

Past members [\[edit\]](#)

Country	Broadcasting organisation	Abbr.	From	To
 Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovak Television	CST	1991	1992
 Greece	New Hellenic Radio, Internet and Television	NERIT	2014	2015
 Hungary	<i>Duna TV</i>	Duna	2013	
	<i>Magyar Rádió</i>	MR	1993	
	<i>Magyar Televízió</i>	MTV		
 Israel	Israel Broadcasting Authority	IBA	1957	2017
 Monaco  Italy	Telemontecarlo (now La7)	TMC	1981	2001
 Libya	Libyan Jamahiriya Broadcasting Corporation (الجمهورية الليبية)	LJBC	1974	2011
 Serbia and Montenegro	Alliance of Public Radio and Television	UJRT	2001	2006
 Slovakia	<i>Slovenský rozhlas</i>	SRo	1993	2011
	<i>Slovenská televízia</i>	STV		

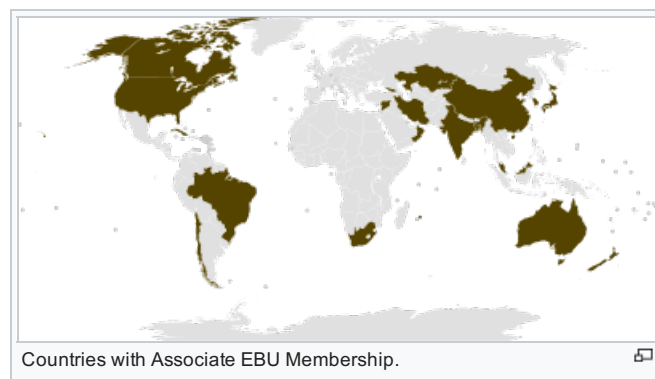
 Spain	Antena 3 Radio	A3R	1986	1993
 Yugoslavia	Yugoslav Radio Television	JRT	1950	1992

Associate Members [edit]

Any group or organisation from an [International Telecommunication Union](#) (ITU) member country, which provide a radio or television service outside of the European Broadcasting Area, are permitted to submit applications to the EBU for Associate Membership. Countries which have this status also pay an annual fee to maintain this status. It was also noted by the EBU that any country that is granted Associate Member status does not include any access into the Eurovision events (with the exceptions of [Australia](#), who have participated in the

[Eurovision Song Contest](#) and the [Junior Eurovision Song Contest](#) since 2015, and [Kazakhstan](#), who will participate in Junior Eurovision in 2018).^[16]

The list of Associate Members of EBU, comprised the following 34 broadcasting companies from 21 countries as of January 2018.^[3]



Country	Broadcasting organisation	Abbr.	Year
 Australia	Australian Broadcasting Corporation	ABC	1950
	FreeTV Australia	Free	1962
	Special Broadcasting Service	SBS	1979
 Bangladesh	National Broadcasting Authority of Bangladesh	NBAB	1974
 Brazil	Rádio Cultura (Fundação Padre Anchieta)	FPA	2012
 Canada	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation/Société Radio Canada	CBC	1950
 Chile	Channel 13	UCTV	1971
 China	China Central Television	CCTV	2010
	Shanghai Media Group	SMG	2016
 Cuba	Cuban Institute of Radio and Television	ICRT	1992
 Georgia	Teleimedi	TEME	2004
	Rustavi 2	RB	2003
 Hong Kong	Radio Television Hong Kong	RTHK	1983
 India	All India Radio	AIR	1979
 Iran	Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting	IRIB	1969
 Japan	Nippon Hoso Kyokai	NHK	1951
	Tokyo Broadcasting System	TBS	2000
	Tokyo FM	TFM	1986
 Kazakhstan	Khabar Agency	KA	2016
	Channel 31^[17]		2017
 South Korea	Korean Broadcasting System	KBS	1974
 Malaysia	Radio Televisyen Malaysia	RTM	1970
 Mauritius	Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation	MBC	1980
 New Zealand	Radio New Zealand	RNZ	1950
	Television New Zealand	TVNZ	1950
 Oman	Public Authority for Radio and TV of Oman	PART	1976

 South Africa	South African Broadcasting Corporation	SABC	1951
 Syria	Organisme de la Radio-Télévision Arabe Syrienne	ORTAS	1978
 United States	American Broadcasting Company	ABC	1959
	American Public Media	APM	2004
	CBS Corporation	CBS	1956
	National Public Radio	NPR	1971
	National Broadcasting Company	NBC	1953
	WFMT Radio Network	WFMT	1980

Approved participant members [[edit](#)]

Any groups or organisations from a country with International Telecommunication Union (ITU) membership, which do not qualify for either the EBU's Active or Associate memberships, but still provide a broadcasting activity for the EBU, are granted a unique Approved Participants membership, which lasts approximately five years. An application for this status may be submitted to the EBU at any given time, providing an annual fee is paid.^[18]

The following seven EBU broadcast members had status as Approved Participants in May 2016.^[19]

Broadcasting organisation	Abbr.
Arte	ARTE
Catalunya Música	CAT
Euronews	EURONEWS
JP MRD	JP MRD
Cellnex Telecom	CELLNEX
Russian Television and Radio Broadcasting Network	RTRN
TV5Monde	TV5

Organised events [[edit](#)]

The EBU in co-operation with the respective host broadcaster, organises competitions and events in which its Members can participate, if they wish to do so. These include:

Eurovision Song Contest [[edit](#)]

Main article: [Eurovision Song Contest](#)

The **Eurovision Song Contest** (**French**: *Concours Eurovision de la Chanson*)^[20] is an annual international song competition between EBU Members, that was first held in [Lugano, Switzerland](#), on 24 May 1956. Seven countries participated – each submitting two songs, for a total of 14. This was the only contest in which more than one song per country was performed: since 1957 all contests have allowed one entry per country. The [1956 contest](#) was won by the host nation, Switzerland.^[21] The most recent winner was [Israel](#) and the most recent host city was [Lisbon](#).

Let the Peoples Sing [[edit](#)]

Main article: [Let the Peoples Sing](#)

Let the Peoples Sing is a biennial choir competition, the participants of which are chosen from radio recordings entered by EBU radio members. The final, encompassing three categories and around ten choirs, is offered as a live broadcast to all EBU members. The overall winner is awarded the *Silver Rose Bowl*.

Jeux Sans Frontières [[edit](#)]

Main article: [Jeux Sans Frontières](#)

Jeux Sans Frontières (English: Games Without Frontiers, or Games Without Borders) was a Europe-wide television game show. In its original conception, it was broadcast from 1965 to 1999 under the auspices of the EBU. The original series run ended in 1982 but was revived in 1988 with a different complexion of nations and was hosted by smaller broadcasters.

Eurovision Young Musicians [edit]

Main article: [Eurovision Young Musicians](#)

Eurovision Young Musicians is a competition for European musicians that are between the ages of 12 and 21 years old. It is organised by the EBU and is a member of [EMCY](#). The [first competition](#) was held in [Manchester](#), United Kingdom on 11 May 1982.

The televised competition is held every two years, with some countries holding national heats. Since its foundation in 1982, the Eurovision Young Musicians competition has become one of the most important music competitions on an international level.

Eurovision Young Dancers [edit]

Main article: [Eurovision Young Dancers](#)

The **Eurovision Young Dancers** is a biennial dance showcase broadcast on television throughout Europe. The [first competition](#) was held in [Reggio Emilia, Italy](#) on 16 June 1985.

It uses a format similar to the Eurovision Song Contest, every country that is a member of the EBU has had the opportunity to send a dance act to compete for the title of "Eurovision Young Dancer". The competition is for solo dancers and all contestants must be between the ages of 16 and 21 years and not professionally engaged.

Euroclassic Notturmo [edit]

Main article: [Euroclassic Notturmo](#)

Euroclassic Notturmo is a six-hour sequence of classical music recordings assembled by [BBC Radio](#) from material supplied by members of the EBU and streamed back to those broadcasters by satellite for use in their overnight classical-music schedules. The recordings used are taken not from commercial CDs but from earlier (usually live) radio broadcasts.^{[22][23]}

Junior Eurovision Song Contest [edit]

Main article: [Junior Eurovision Song Contest](#)

Junior Eurovision Song Contest ([French](#): *Concours Eurovision de la Chanson Junior*),^[24] is an annual international song competition, that was first held in [Copenhagen, Denmark](#), on 15 November 2003. Sixteen countries participated – each submitting one song, for a total of 16 entries. The [2003 Contest](#) was won by [Croatia](#) and the current winner is [Poland](#).

Eurovision Dance Contest [edit]

Main article: [Eurovision Dance Contest](#)

The **Eurovision Dance Contest** (not to be confused with the [Eurovision Young Dancers Competition](#)) was an international dancing competition that was held for the first time in [London](#), United Kingdom on 1 September 2007. The competition was repeated in 2008 when it was held in [Glasgow](#), United Kingdom, but has not been held since.

Eurovision Magic Circus Show [edit]

The **Eurovision Magic Circus Show** was an entertainment show organised by the EBU, which took place in 2010, 2011 and 2012 in Geneva. Children aged between 7-14 representing 8 countries within the EBU membership area, performed a variety of circus acts at the [Geneva Christmas Circus](#)^[?] ([French](#): *Cirque de Noël Genève*). The main show was also accompanied by the *Magic Circus Show Orchestra*.^[25]

Eurovision Choir of the Year [edit]

Main article: [Eurovision Choir of the Year](#)

The inaugural **Eurovision Choir of the Year** featuring non-professional choirs selected by EBU Members, took place on 22 July 2017 in Riga, hosted by the Latvian broadcaster [Latvijas Televīzija](#) (LTV). 9 countries took part in the first edition. Carmen Manet from Slovenia were the first winners.

European Sports Championships [edit]

Main article: [European Championships \(multi-sport event\)](#)

The **European Sports Championships** is a multi-sport event involving some of the leading sports in Europe. The

European Governing Bodies for athletics, aquatics, cycling, rowing, golf, gymnastics and triathlon, will co-ordinate their individual championships as part of the [first edition](#)^[26] in the summer of 2018, hosted by the cities of [Berlin](#) (already chosen as the host for the [2018 European Athletics Championships](#)) and [Glasgow](#) (already chosen as the host for the [2018 European Aquatics Championships](#), and which will now also host the events of the other sports).^{[27][28]}

See also ^[edit]


- [Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union](#)
- [Caribbean Broadcasting Union](#)
- [Commonwealth Broadcasting Association](#)
- [Commonwealth Press Union](#)
- [Europe by Satellite](#)
- [North American Broadcasters Association](#)
- [Organización de Telecomunicaciones de Iberoamérica](#)

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External links [edit]

- EBU website



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Active members	Current
	Applicants
	Former
Associate members and approved participants	Associate
	Approved
	France
v · t · eSMPTE standards	

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Related articles	Broadcast-safe · Broadcast television systems
Related standards organizations	Advanced Television Systems Committee · BBC Research · Digital Video Broadcasting · European Broadcasting Union · ITU Radiocommunication Sector (formerly CCIR) · ITU Telecommunication Sector (formerly CCITT) · Joint Photographic Experts Group · Moving Picture Experts Group · NHK Science & Technology Research Laboratories

 v · t · e	International broadcasting organizations
Current	ABU · ASBU · AUB · CANA · CBA · CBU · CPU · EBU · IAB · NAB · NABA · OTI · SA · WBU · WRN
Former	IBU · OIRT
Coordinators	ITU · IATC
See also: International broadcasting	

 v · t · e	Telecommunications
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Multiplexing	Space-division · Frequency-division · Time-division · Polarization-division · Orbital angular-momentum · Code-division
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